Local Mandate Fiscal Impact Estimate Kentucky Legislative Research Commission 2015 Regular Session

Part I: Measure Information

Bill Request #: 281
Bill #: SB 156
Bill Subject/Title: An ACT relating to Civil Rights.
Sponsor: Sen. Morgan McGarvey
Unit of Government: x City x County x Urban-County Unified Local x Charter County x Consolidated Local x Government
Office(s) Impacted: Fiscal courts, administrative offices, local human rights comissions
Requirement:x _ Mandatory Optional
Effect on Powers & Duties: x Modifies Existing x Adds New Eliminates Existing

Part II: Purpose and Mechanics

SB 156 amends KRS 344.010 to revise the definitions in Kentucky's civil rights chapter and KRS 344.020 to prohibit discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender identity. The bill amends KRS 344.040, 344.050, 344.060, 344.070, and 344.080, relating to prohibited discrimination in various labor and employment practices, to include sexual orientation and gender identity.

Further, the measure amends a number of other statutes to include sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodation and advertisements, in certain housing, real estate, and other financial transactions, in certain insurance sales, and in certain credit transactions. SB 156 amends statutes relating to the state and local human rights commissions, to include prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in the scope of their powers and duties.

Part III: Fiscal Explanation, Bill Provisions, and Estimated Cost

The fiscal impact on SB 156 on local government is indeterminable and minimal. It would impact local governments that have adopted ordinances, orders, and resolutions

prohibiting discrimination and those twenty-two communities with local human rights commissions.

It is not known how many local governments have ordinances concerning civil rights. SB 156 would require these local governments to amend any local civil rights laws and incorporate the language prescribed in SB 156. Costs would include the time and expense of repealing or revising an existing ordinance, advertising the revision in a local newspaper, placing the revision on the business docket for necessary action, and printing a revised list of ordinances. Municipalities periodically (at least every five years by state law) revise their ordinances to eliminate "redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions"). The cost of this mandate would be less if the repeal or revision were done in conjunction with this periodic updating of ordinances.

Additionally, local human rights commissions would retain a role in implementing the application of civil rights law as amended by SB 156. Therefore, their rules and policies would have to be rewritten to conform to the provisions of SB 156.

Data Source(s): LRC staff; Kentucky League of Cities; Kentucky Municipal Statutory

Law, LRC IBN. No. 145; Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

Preparer: Hank Marks **Reviewer:** MCY **Date:** 1/26/15